APPENDIX C
(Clean Copy Of Amended Paragraphs)

Page 1, lines 4-6:

The present invention relates to a fixing structure of a miniature vibration motor, and more particularly to a fixing structure of a miniature vibration motor that occupies a smaller volume.

Page 1, lines 12-19:

The conventional miniature vibration motor is usually available in communication equipment, such as a pager, a mobile telephone (or cellular phone), or the like. The communication equipment is required strictly to have a light and thin design. However, the volume of such a kind of conventional miniature vibration motor is increased due to arrangement of the seat 92. In addition, the motor 90 needs to be connected externally to the drive circuit through the conducting wire 94, thereby complicating the structure, and thereby causing inconvenience.

Page 1, line 25 to Page 2, line 8:

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a fixing structure of a miniature vibration motor including a circuit board fixed on a seat plate and having a sensor, a conducting line, conducting connecting points, and a shaft hole. The conducting connecting point on the circuit board is soldered to the line connecting point of the seat plate, so that the circuit board is fixed and combined on the seat plate. A pivot shaft in turn passes through the shaft hole of the housing and the shaft hole of the rotor, and is positioned in the shaft hole of the circuit board. The rotor has a permanent magnet that magnetically couples with the poles of the stator seat. The stator seat is wound with a coil, and is connected to the conducting line of the circuit board by a drawing wire. The housing receives the stator seat and the rotor therein.

Page 2, line 26 to Page 3, line 4:

The seat plate 1 may be a base plate of a traditional communication equipment. The seat plate 1 includes necessary electronic elements 11, and at least one line connecting point 12 for electrical connection to the circuit board of the miniature vibration motor, thereby forming a fixing combination. The seat plate 1 may also be provided with a seat hole, for positioning of the circuit board of the miniature vibration motor.

Page 3, lines 16-24:

The rotor 3 if formed with a shaft hole 31 for pivotal passage of the pivot shaft 52 of the housing 5, and the pivot shaft 52 is positioned in the shaft hole 24 of the circuit board 2 to rotate therein. The rotor 3 has a permanent magnet 32 that magnetically couples to the poles 43 of the stator seat 4, so that the rotor 3 can be driven to rotate. The center of gravity and the center of rotation of the rotor 3 are not located at the same central line. Thus, the rotor 3 forms an unbalanced vibration state during rotation. In the preferred embodiment, the rotor 3 may be formed with a slot 33, so that the rotor 3 may form an unbalanced vibration state during rotation.

Page 3, line 25 to Page 4, line 2:

The stator seat 4 is wound with a coil 41, and the drawing wire 42 is used for connection to the power supply. The stator seat 4 has poles 43. The pole 43 may change its polarity by the signal emitted from the Hall sensor 21 of the circuit board 2, and magnetically couples with the permanent magnet 32 of the rotor 3, so that the rotor 3 is driven to rotate.

Page 4, lines 9-18:

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, the present invention is assembled. The circuit board 1 is fixed in the seat hole 13 of the seat plate 1. The conducting connecting points 23 of the circuit board 22 are respectively connected with the line connecting points 12 of the seat plate 1. The pivot shaft 51 in turn passes through the shaft hole 51 of the housing 5 and the shaft hole 31 of the rotor 3, and is positioned and assembled in the shaft hole 24 of the circuit board 2. The rotor 3 is mounted in the stator seat 4, so that the permanent magnet 32 of the rotor 3 may be

magnetically coupled with the poles 43 of the stator seat 4. The drawing wire 42 of the stator seat 4 may be directly drawn to the conducting line 22 of the circuit board 2.

Page 4, line 19 to Page 5, line 4:

Accordingly, in the fixing structure of a miniature vibration motor of the present invention, the line connecting points of the seat plate are soldered on the conducting connecting points of the circuit board, such that the circuit board is fixedly combined with the seat plate. At the same time, the line on the circuit board is electrically connected with the control line on the seat plate. In addition, the drawing wire of the stator seat is directly connected to the conducting line of the circuit board. Therefore, the entire motor is easily fixed in a simple manner, and can prevent inconvenience of drawing the line and prevent wearing of the line due to pulling. In addition, the volume of the entire motor may be decreased, and the weight of the motor may be greatly reduced. Therefore, the vibration motor of the present invention may satisfy the light, thin and small requirements of the communication equipment, and may be easily assembled and fixed.